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If You Don't Want the County Filled With Still Houses, Saloons and Trouble, Vote Dry March 12th.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS

Remarks of Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City at the Banquet of the Association of Young Republicans of Missouri, St. Louis, Feb. 12, 1915.

It has been well said that Business is Politics and Politics is Business, a phrase coined by the late lamented and highly distinguished senator from Ohio, Mark Hanna, and Mr. Toastmaster, it is equally true that unless we attend to this business—meaning politics—we will soon not have any business to attend to. That, gentlemen, is what is troubling the people of our country today.

Missouri, the center state, our state, notwithstanding it has a conservative population, is now suffering from a condition brought about by the total failure of business men to take an aggressive hand in public affairs.

Our task today is to so conduct ourselves as to re-enlist the attention and re-engage the services of busy people, and to center their thought upon affairs of state and nation.

If we succeed in such a laudable undertaking, could we not expect, for instance, that our legislature would provide a new and comprehensive geological survey of Missouri, publishing to the world the facts and information about the wonderful mineral wealth that lies hidden and unknown beneath the surface; in coal, in lead and zinc ore, in cement shales, in marble and stone of great variety, and in clays and kaolins and other minerals of all kinds.

Might we not look forward to a much more complete and general construction of permanent, sanitary roadways throughout the commonwealth, built, if you please, on some plan of national aid to the state, state aid to the counties and county aid to the neighborhood, to the end that quickly—right now—each section of the state would reap the benefit of accessibility, thereby removing one of the chief objections to life on the farm? It ought to be possible in this land to go anywhere on a public highway with a baby buggy, or a push cart, a one-horse dray, a four-horse load, or a ten-ton truck, night or day, rain or shine, winter or summer, and this of itself would stimulate traffic.

Should we not at this time provide in some way for farm experts in each agricultural county, for timber experts in the wooded sections, for drainage experts where we have swamp or overflow lands, for mining experts for the mineral sections, and so on the whole gamut through, to the end that Missouri's possibilities might be made known and her productions multiplied many fold. With the application of present-day knowledge and modern methods of cultivation, fertilization and crop rotation the farm yield would be greatly increased and in like manner the development of our natural and hidden resources vastly stimulated.

Under our form of government it was contemplated that the law making bodies, to wit, the state and national legislatures, would contain a great variety of representatives, of varied interests, and diverging views. Under such conditions the best results should obtain. It is clearly evident, however, that in some cases we have drifted from the intent of the fathers. Recent press dispatches comment upon the unusually large number of farmers in the Nebraska legislature.

It remains for one of the profession, a distinguished member of the Chicago bar, to call attention to the predominance of lawyers in our national congress, and on this subject I quote from a recent address of the distinguished lawyer, Levy Mayer. Severely criticizing and condemning much of the legislation of recent years, Attorney Mayer says:

"I hold our profession legally responsible. Out of 531 members in both houses of congress, 302 are lawyers, or about 60 per cent. This proportion is too large and recent results prove that this is so. The 150,000 lawyers in the United States are not entitled to such disproportionate representation. The United States is above all countries in the world, a government of commerce and industry. Its origin, its history, and its people spell industry. Com-

mercial development and success inevitably mean progress and betterment for all the people. To check commerce by legislation or otherwise, is to obstruct and depress the seven million wage earners engaged in manufacture, as well as the much larger number employed in agricultural and mercantile pursuits."

I have many warm friends in the legal profession and admit here and now that they have certainly had trying positions to fill in recent years. They have been leaders in enacting new laws, have returned from the capitol to serve their clients in litigation, and later, upon election to the bench, many of them have had to construe these tame laws.

Of late we have had much legislation and regulation of business, too many laws that are not enforced, too many commissions to hamper and harass business, too many reports and statements to be filled out, many of which are never used. But please notice that none of these are directed against the regulation of anything except business. Is it any wonder that business has not been able to bear up under so much investigation, under so many smelling committees and such an avalanche of legislation, investigation and taxation?

Many proclaim the bad condition of the times, and lack of employment. Publications are full of reports, but there is a marked absence of a suggested remedy.

The country is sick, having had a surfeit of doctoring and tinkering with business that has totally failed to give beneficial results.

Now, a good physician first diagnoses a case, and then applies a remedy. It is clear that in American public life today we are not suffering for the service of doctors of medicine, nor for doctors of law. At this juncture we most need the doctors of business. Would that we had a single organized leader like Hanna, and a presidential nominee on the order of the martyred McKinley.

If congress today contained a larger proportion of optimistic and enthusiastic travelers and informed merchants, manufacturers and exporters there would be an immediate effort to expand trade and commerce at home and abroad. What would you think of the custom, or preferably a law, providing that members of the congress should spend two or three months of each year in traveling through this and foreign countries, to broaden their viewpoint and stimulate their activities in behalf of their country?

Modern tendency is to specialize in the professions and in the arts and crafts, and why should it not be so in government? To expand the nation's business we should advise and counsel with those who are students of such affairs, use experts and avoid theorists. This analysis goes on daily in the field of business. We should imitate our traveling, organizing, working friends; the people of Germany, who have made such rapid strides in their worldwide quest for trade.

German manufactures have demonstrated in recent years what an aggressive, studied effort will accomplish in expanding a country's trade. Commencing with the enlargement of their shipping, the teaching of foreign language in their manual training and other schools, they have spread throughout the world the gospel of German-made goods, carried in German-owned vessels, financed by German banks, until they have become by far the most formidable competitors that the United States will have to face in her campaign of trade expansion.

With our population approaching the one hundred million mark, the most prolific money makers and the most generous spenders, enjoying the greatest domestic trade in all the world, we, without gaining anything in return, granted to our Canadian neighbors, across a border of 4000 miles, and to Mexico across a border approximating half that distance, the right in many commodities, of free access to this much sought after trade.

A majority of the people of the United States are again convinced that experimenting in free trade is disastrous to our people. It is apparent that with our magnificent and diversified climatic conditions, richness of soil, natural resources, and pioneer, optimistic citizenship that we best conserve our own interests

when we make the fullest use of these advantages and use the raw material, facilities, and labor at hand, to produce by far the greatest portion of our requirement.

The voters of the United States will hold the Democratic party responsible for the widespread prevailing business depression, and lack of remunerative employment.

This great, rich, new country requires a protective tariff, a reasonable one, something that will at once measure the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. Less than that means low prices, low wages and un-American living for the artisan. More than that would be unfair to consumers.

I am a firm believer in expansion; expansion in home life, in a social way, in church matters, and in business; likewise in the affairs of the nation. There is no such thing as standing still. We must progress or retrograde, and it seems clear that the United States should now take a firmer hold and a stronger place in worldwide matters and in the affairs of nations.

We should as a national necessity, forthwith—right now—improve our navigable rivers, canalize them where necessary, connect them where possible with each other, and by every artificial means encourage the use of waterways as economic freight carriers. Such action is not necessarily antagonistic to the railroads, but such a system would simply augment and assist the present carriers, and we will soon have more business than all combined can take care of.

Just think of the possibilities yet remaining untouched in this nation's storehouse, the middle west, this valley of the Mississippi, the most stupendous and richest valley in the world. Think of the fuel oil, the natural gas, and unlimited coal supply, the unused water power, and the many advantages enjoyed in this area! This bread-basket country, as we call it, the very abdominal cavity of the continent is capable of producing enormous quantities of many products needed abroad, provided we can get them to the sea at a low freight cost.

This country would vastly increase its domestic commerce and carrying trade if it would develop the inner channels around our coasts, and build many of the proposed inter-coastal canals, thereby offering safe going for ships of moderate size, and opportunity to men of moderate means to engage in coast-wise shipping.

Since we have in this country finished the opening of the public domain, and since we have by vast subsidies encouraged the building of transcontinental lines, should we not now forthwith direct the attention of our citizens to seafaring life? We should encourage ship building, ship owning, and ship sailing, to the end that American shipping concerns, stimulated, if you please, by some form of government aid, should be able to move our own merchandise upon the high seas, and earn the hundreds of millions per annum now paid to foreign carriers, and that the American flag should be known in every foreign port.

Liquor the 1916 Issue

"The liquor question is no longer a religious question," declared Representative Seldomridge a few days ago in the memorable debate in the House of Representatives. "It is now a political and an economic problem."

National prohibition is demanded for the reason that the federal law gives brewers and distillers permission to violate and defy the state laws of prohibition states, by permitting them to ship liquor into those states.

It also is demanded because the small minority of wide-open wet states, by sheltering this health and prosperity wrecking business are making it constantly difficult for the other forty states, in which some form of prohibition exists, to thoroughly enforce their laws against the traffic.

The present situation with prohibition in one part of the country and the open saloon in the other, compares with the usual conditions under local option—it simply transfers the traffic to the nearest wet community or commonwealth where it is out of reach of the law and where it makes conditions worse in the wet community than they were before.

If we wait for local prohibition sentiment to become strong enough to

bring state-wide prohibition to all of these wet states, generations may pass before we can rescue the whole country from the degeneration of drink—by making prohibition completely effective from coast to coast. Those wet states contain great cities and the Saloon rule all their people absolutely. To free them from these curses, help must come from the outside, and it can only come soon and effectively in the form of national prohibition.

In the United States at this moment, sentiment for national prohibition is widespread, overwhelming. We need only organize it.

The people of prohibition states know by experience that no greater blessing can be bestowed upon the American people.

In every state an organized effort should immediately be begun to rid the Nation forever of the saloon and all other forms of the drink curse. The time to press the fight is now, before the next presidential election, that the issue may then come squarely before all the people.—Arthur Capper, in Missouri Ruralist.

Why the Serum Alone Treatment

Since hog cholera has become so prevalent in this country and the loss from it is so great, the question of eradication and control is naturally raised. A number of suggestions and methods have been offered which have been somewhat varying in their effectiveness and mode of administration.

The Veterinary Department of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has been recommending and using the serum alone treatment. The question is often heard, "Why the serum alone treatment?" The serum alone treatment properly administered has for its object the Control and eventually the Absolute Eradication of hog cholera. It makes it possible in a large measure to do away with vaccination with its attending cost and trouble. The serum alone treatment is a safe method to use and is simple. It can be handled with good results by the careful inexperienced man. There are none of the bad after results such as sometimes follow other treatments.

Serum alone can neither start new outbreaks of cholera nor bring the infection on your non-infected farm. When administered under proper conditions it produces an immunity of sufficient duration to allow ample time for cleaning up and disinfecting the yards and in this way destroying the infection before the hogs outgrow the immunity. Under ordinary conditions this is far greater importance than simply protecting hogs from cholera for a varying period of time and not making any attempt to avoid harboring the germs. The germs, whether in the litter about the pens or in the virus of the double treatment, will cause the disease to develop. If cholera is to be controlled it is necessary to destroy the germs. The use of the serum alone is to protect the hogs until the germs can be destroyed by cleaning up, burning and disinfecting.

The effectiveness of the serum alone treatment has been well demonstrated in localities where the College of Agriculture has had the direct supervision of the administering of the serum and of the sanitation and clean-up work. There have been only eight orders (1236 doses) sent to Dade County since the anti-hog cholera campaign work has done there. The cholera has been kept well under control in Johnson County where a campaign to eradicate it was carried on sometime ago. In Bates and Cass Counties where the campaigns for eradication have been more recent the cholera is being brought well under control. The results in the four counties named are especially significant because all of them were surrounded by badly infected districts.

A Blow at Exports

Washington has heard from London, though the statement is not yet officially made, that Great Britain will hereafter regard as contraband all cargoes of foodstuffs in neutral ships when consigned to any German, Austrian or Turkish port. Such action is evidence of a further extension of the British policy of "starving out" Germany, and need not be surprising to such as have followed the development of Great Britain's plans of con-

ducting the war. Neither can such action be called surprising as an unwarranted exercise of power. There are precedents, but we believe it to be the fact that practically all of them have been made by Great Britain itself. That fact is unimportant, however, since the repeated exercise of the power itself has established a usage and custom which have come to be recognized as a right under the laws of nations.

But, if the dispatches of yesterday are to be fully relied upon, Great Britain is attempting an extension and enlargement of this right which is open to serious question and objection. It is said to be a part of the official announcement to be made, that "hereafter food-laden ships sailing directly from the United States for German ports, or for neutral ports in Europe where it appears that the cargo may ultimately reach Germany, will be subject to seizure outright, ship and cargo, without compensation." It is probable that the official phraseology of the British note will be found to be much less sweeping and arrogant in tone and demand. If not, and if the advices reaching the State Department at Washington are of a like tenor with the dispatches, then it is not to be wondered at that "the State Department is considering this latest announcement. of the British Government, but has thus far not committed itself." The matter is too serious to be prematurely discussed or precipitately acted upon. The government should wait for the official communication. Should this bear out the unofficial forecast in making a bare assertion of a belligerent right to and hold non-contraband cargoes shipped to neutral countries, without any proposal of ways and means of ascertaining the good intent of the shippers, for fixing the burden of proof, or finding a basis for the payment of compensatory damages, there should be little delay at Washington in vigorously protesting such high-handed proceedings against the interests and rights of neutrals.

While there may be reason to hope that the official pronouncement will be less objectionable, and more possible of acceptance, a paragraph in Sir Edward Grey's preliminary reply to our recent representations against violations of neutral rights makes that hope less. In that communication when dealing specifically with cotton shipments, the noncontraband character of which he admitted, Sir Edward asserted some rights of a belligerent in seizure, search and detention which fell but little short of the position his government is now reported to have taken. Such a sweeping and arbitrary exercise of belligerent powers against noncontraband cargoes destined to neutral ports would not fall short of putting the United States out of the world markets, as a neutral, much more completely than Great Britain, a belligerent, has been put out of them. How far the contemplated purchase by this government of a merchant marine has influenced such action at London is another question in the case. The right of blockade of an enemy's ports need not be disputed, exercise of such a right does not include one to seize noncontraband goods when shipped from one neutral country to another under a suspicion that all or part may eventually reach the people who are being starved out. It is announced that the ship Wilhelm, loaded with foodstuffs sent from St. Louis to Germany, will be seized, the cargo paid for, and the vessel released. This action is with in the right of the British Government in carrying out its starvation policy. Whether or not the people of this country relish such a policy, they recognize it to be a right of Great Britain, as an act of war. But they will insist that they, as a people at peace with all the world, cannot be made parties to starving out any other people a step farther than law and custom demand.—Globe-Democrat.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture was well nigh swamped in 1914 by the demand for their "Handy and Practical Farm Library" bulletins. 186,000 copies were published during the year. The number of pages of annuals and monthly bulletins published during the year 1914 totaled 21,194,000. In 1913 the total was 15,495,000.

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